

# 拟寄生蜂的寄主标记研究进展

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**摘要:** 拟寄生蜂常借助寄主标记信息素 (host marking pheromone, HMP) 来辨别已寄生寄主和健康寄主, 避免过寄生和多寄生, 减少后代的种内和种间竞争。寄主标记有外部标记、内部标记和“容器”及区域标记 3 种方式。HMP 来源于拟寄生蜂的杜氏腺、毒腺、输卵管、卵巢、卵或咽侧体, 由触角或产卵器感受。目前已鉴定出几种拟寄生蜂的 HMP, 多数为饱和与不饱和烃类的混合物, 但卡氏盾痣细蜂 *Dendrocercus carpenteri* 的 HMP 是保幼激素。拟寄生蜂对寄主标记的反应受 HMP 持效期、拟寄生蜂内部状况如载卵量、年龄、经验和学习, 及外部条件如拟寄生蜂和健康寄主种群密度以及寄主种类的影响。本文还讨论了 HMP 研究的理论和实际意义。

**关键词:** 拟寄生蜂; 寄主标记; 寄主标记信息素; 来源; 感受; 化学成分

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## Host-marking in hymenopterous parasitoids

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**Abstract:** Most hymenopterous parasitoids are able to discriminate previously parasitized and healthy hosts, avoiding super- and/or multiparasitism to minimize intra- and/or interspecific competition for food. Chemicals usually mediate the discrimination. These chemicals are defined as host-marking pheromones (HMPs). The HMPs are deposited by ovipositing females on the host surface, on the ‘containers’ in which the hosts are concealed, in the patch where hosts are harbored, or/and are injected into the host body before, during or after oviposition. Source structures of HMPs are associated with Defour’s glands, poison glands, oviducts, ovaries, eggs or corpora allata. HMPs are detected with antenna or ovipositors. Up to now, several HMPs have been chemically identified. Most of them are blends of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons. For *Dendrocercus carpenteri*, however, it is juvenile hormone. Several factors, such as HMP persistence, parasitoid intrinsic (egg load, age, experience or learning) and extrinsic factors (parasitoid density, available hosts, or host species), may affect the response of parasitoids to HMPs. The theoretical importance and potential applications of HMPs are also discussed.

**Key words:** Hymenopterous parasitoids; host-marking; host-marking pheromones; source; perception; chemical component

拟寄生蜂选择产卵寄主时一般能准确辨别已寄生和健康寄主 (host discrimination), 避免过寄生和多寄生, 减少后代的种内和种间竞争 (Vinson, 1985; Hoffmeister, 2000)。据不完全统计, 分布于姬蜂总科、小蜂总科、细蜂总科、肿腿蜂总科、瘿蜂总科的超过 200 种寄生蜂雌蜂均利用前一雌蜂产卵时遗留的标记辨认已寄生的寄主 (van Lenteren, 1981; Nufio

and Papaj, 2001)。这类标记可以是物理的, 也可以是化学的。物理标记是指雌蜂的搜寻和产卵活动在寄主表面或周围环境中留下的伤口、划痕、突起等 (Wylie, 1970, 1971; van Lenteren, 1981; Nelson and Roitberg, 1993)。化学标记是一类昆虫产卵相关的信息化合物, 称为寄主标记信息素 (host marking pheromone, HMP)。已报道的例子中, 绝大多数拟寄

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生蜂使用化学标记(Vinson, 1985; Nufio and Papaj, 2001; Chen and Cheng, 2005)。显然,标记寄主对标记者和接受者均有益:标记者借助标记宣示对寄主的占领,阻止随后到达的雌蜂的产卵,减少后代的种内和种间竞争。接受者根据标记合理分配自己的后代,优化利用寄主资源,使后代种群数量最大化。本文对拟寄生蜂标记寄主的方式、HMP 来源、感受 HMP 的器官、HMP 化学成分以及影响拟寄生蜂对寄主标记反应的因素等进行综述。

## 1 标记方式

拟寄生蜂的寄主有 3 类。第 1 类为表面的静止昆虫,如植物表面的卵、蛹以及固定取食的种类如蚱壳虫。第 2 类为活泼的表面取食的昆虫,如食叶性鳞翅目、膜翅目和鞘翅目幼虫,自由生活的刺吸植物汁液的同翅目和半翅目昆虫等。第 3 类是生活在特定“容器”(如虫瘿、孔道或卷曲的叶片)内的昆虫。拟寄生蜂对不同类型的寄主常采用不同的标记方式。

### 1.1 对第 1 类寄主的标记

拟寄生蜂以多种方式从容标记第 1 类寄主,有的将标记信号留在寄主表面,称为外部标记;有的将标记信号注入寄主内部,称为内部标记;有的同时采用外部和内部标记(Salt, 1937; van Lenteren, 1976, 1981; Hofsvang, 1990)。

细蜂总科缘腹细蜂科的研究实例很多。黑卵蜂 *Telenomus busseolae* 和 *T. isis* 寄生非洲大螟卵后,扭动腹部,使伸出的产卵器在卵表呈“8”字型划动,进行外部标记(Chabi-Olaye et al., 2001; Agboka et al., 2002)。这两种黑卵蜂产卵时输入大量产卵液标记寄主卵内部(Agboka et al., 2002)。*T. farii* 产卵后,拖曳产卵器在寄主卵上行走,分泌水溶性 HMP 标记寄主(Bosque and Rabinovich, 1979; Rabinovich et al., 2000)。天蛾黑卵蜂 *T. sphingis* (Rabb and Bradley, 1970)和夜蛾黑卵蜂 *T. heliothidis* (Strand and Vinson, 1983)也采用水溶性 HMP 标记寄主。而松毛虫黑卵蜂 *T. dendrolimi* 则分泌脂溶性的 HMP(Shufen and Huang, 1991)。相似的标记现象还在至少 7 种其他黑卵蜂中发现(Hokyo and Kiritani, 1966; Schwartz and Gerling, 1974; Okuda and Yeargan, 1988; Navasero and Oatman, 1989; Gao and Hu, 1995; Higuchi and Suzuki, 1996; 欧晓明等, 1996; )。沟卵蜂 *Trissolcus basalis* 产卵后,用产卵器涂抹卵表面以分散油状标记物(Colazza et al.,

1996; Field, 1998; Rosi et al., 2001)。另一种沟卵蜂 *T. euschisti* (Okuda and Yeargan, 1988) *Gryon gallardoi* (Wiedemann et al., 2003)和 *Asolcus mitsukurii* (Hokyo and Kiritani, 1966)也具有明显的表面标记行为。

小蜂总科的几乎所有科均有标记寄主的行为。缨小蜂 *Anaphes iole* 寄生豆荚盲蝽 *Lygus hesperus* 卵后,用产卵器尖端重复标记卵盖周围 3 到 6 次(Conti et al., 1997; Wu and Nordlund, 2002)。缨小蜂 *Anaphes* sp. (van Baaren et al., 1994) *A. listronoti* (van Baaren et al., 1994) *A. victus* (van Baaren and Boivin, 1998a, 1998b)和 *A. nitens* (Santolamazza-Carbone et al., 2004)具有相似的标记现象。广赤眼蜂 *Trichogramma evanescens* 使用不同的 HMP 分别标记麦蛾卵的外部 and 内部(Salt, 1937)。纹翅赤眼蜂 *Lathromeris ovicida* 外部标记非洲大螟卵(Chabi-Olaye et al., 2001)。浆角蚜小蜂 *Eretmocerus mundus* 产卵后,用后足快速敲击银叶粉虱若虫体表以标记(Foltyn and Gerling, 1985)。长棒四节蚜小蜂 *Pteroptrix longiclavata* 和黄胸扑虱蚜小蜂 *Encarsia gigas* 标记已产卵寄主(迟得富等, 1997)。丽蝇蛹集金小蜂 *Nasonia vitripennis* (Wylie, 1970)和蝇金小蜂 *Muscidifurax zaraptor* (Wylie, 1971)向寄主体内注射 HMP。

姬蜂总科的种类也使用 HMP。镶颚姬蜂 *Hyposoter horticola* 寄生蛱蝶 *Melitaea cinxia* 即将孵化的卵后,拖曳着腹部在卵块附近来回行走,进行标记(Nouhuys and Ehrnsten, 2004)。

### 1.2 对第 2 类寄主的标记

第 2 类寄主活泼,当拟寄生蜂产卵时常具有躲避和防卫行为,寄生时雌蜂对寄主的检测、麻醉和产卵必须迅速、准确。故多数种类的 HMP 在麻醉或产卵过程中泌出,标记于寄主体内或体表。研究表明,唇姬蜂 *Campoletis perdistinctus* 杜氏腺提取物点滴于烟芽夜蛾 *Heliothis virescens* 幼虫体表,明显忌避同种雌蜂,而输卵管提取物注入烟芽夜蛾幼虫体内,明显抑制产卵。可见, *C. perdistinctus* 可同时使用内部和外部标记(Guillot and Vinson, 1972)。黑唇姬蜂 *Campoletis sonorensis* 标记寄主幼虫内部(Fisher and Ganesalingam, 1970)。具有相似内外标记现象的还有红尾茧蜂 *Cardiochiles nigriceps* (Guillot et al., 1974)。

### 1.3 对第 3 类寄主的标记

多数拟寄生蜂很难直接到达第 3 类寄主的体

表,故对寄主的标记常采用标记“容器”(包围寄主的结构)及附近区域,或在产卵过程中直接标记寄主两种方式。

赘须金小蜂 *Halticoptera larvigata* 的寄主实蝇 *Myoleja lucida* 幼虫生活于金银花果实内。*H. larvigata* 产卵后,环绕金银花果实,每隔一定距离用产卵器轻触果表,进行标记(Hoffmeister and Roitberg, 1997; Hoffmeister and Gienapp, 2001)。而另一种赘须金小蜂 *H. rosae* 寄生绕实蝇 *Rhagoletis basiola* 卵后,用产卵器轻触果表标记“容器”,标记动作重复约 33 次(Hoffmeister, 2000)。螟黄足盘绒茧蜂 *Cotesia flavipes* 寄生蛀杆性斑禾草螟 *Chilo partellus* 幼虫后,标记蛀杆形成的孔道(Potting et al., 1997)。门冬叶甲啮小蜂 *Tetrastichus asparagi* (van Alphen, 1980)、底比斯釉姬小蜂 *Chrysocharis pentheus* (Sugimoto and Tsujimoto, 1988)、跳小蜂 *Epidinocarsis lopezi* (van Dijken et al., 1992)、卡氏盾痣细蜂 *Dendrocerus carpenteri* (Holler and Hormann, 1993)、美丽怒茧蜂 *Orgilus lepidus* (Greany and Oatman, 1972)、无臂茧蜂 *Asobara tabida* (Galis and van Alphen, 1981)、离颚茧蜂 *Dacnusa sibirica* (Sugimoto et al., 1990)、仓蛾姬蜂 *Venturia canescens* (Bernstein and Driessen, 1996)也具有相似的“容器”标记行为。

有的拟寄生蜂甚至标记搜寻过的区域(Price, 1970),如瘤角姬蜂属 *Pleolophus*、恩姬蜂属 *Endasys* 和玛姬蜂属 *Mastrus* 的种类。这些姬蜂可以识别自身、同种、同属或不同属个体的 HMP,以避开原先搜索过的区域(Price, 1972; Sugimoto et al., 1990; van Dijken et al., 1992)。侧沟茧蜂 *Microplitis croceipes* 也具有相似的区域标记行为(Shreehan et al., 1993)。

金小蜂 *Dinarmus basalis* 是豆象幼虫的外寄生蜂,寄主处于种子内部。由 *D. basalis* 卵产生的 HMP 传至豆象幼虫并可能沿表皮扩散而外部标记寄主(Gauthier and Monge, 1999; Gauthier et al., 2002)。重寄生蜂卡氏盾痣细蜂的寄主位于蚜虫干尸内,该蜂产卵时标记初级寄生蜂的外部(Holler et al., 1991)。

拟寄生蜂采用何种标记方式受多种其他因素的影响。外部标记可测性强,但易受外部环境如雨、光照、氧等的作用而失效,也可在蜕皮和羽化时随表皮脱去,故一般持效期短。内部标记持效期长,但可测性较差。多数幼虫不仅可主动防卫拟寄生蜂的攻击,且体表具有毛、瘤等物。蛹上也常具有多种表面结构,且蛹还常处在各种包被中。这些行为和结构

均阻止拟寄生蜂对幼虫和蛹的外部标记及感受器的表面检测。因此拟寄生蜂一般标记卵外部,或同时标记卵外部和内部,而标记幼虫和蛹内部(Bosque and Rabinovich, 1979)。相比直接标记寄主(内部和外部标记)，“容器”及区域标记的可测性更强,因而具有巨大的进化动力。此点已被 Hoffmeister 和 Roitberg(1997)理论证明,他们假定寄主标记为祖征,建模分析“容器”及区域标记的进化,结果表明,在任何条件下,“容器”及区域标记的收益都高于寄主标记。

## 2 HMP 的来源

拟寄生蜂的 HMP 大都来源于生殖系统。如赘须金小蜂 *Halticoptera rosae* 生殖器官的甲醇提取物的忌避活性与自然标记相似(Hoffmeister, 2000)。杜氏腺是侧沟茧蜂 *Microplitis croceipes* (Vinson and Guillot, 1972)、红尾茧蜂 *Cardiochiles nigriceps* (Guillot et al., 1974)、姬蜂 *Venturia canescens* (Mudd et al., 1982; Harrison et al., 1985)、沟卵蜂 *Trissolcus basalis* (Colazza et al., 1996; Field, 1998; Rosi et al., 2001)的 HMP 来源。毒腺是灰颊姬蜂 *Phaeogenes cynarae* (Bragg, 1974)、茧蜂 *Ascogaster reticulatus* (Yamaguchi, 1987)、纓小蜂 *Caraphractus cinctus* (Jackson, 1966)、丽蝇蛹集金小蜂 *Nasonia vitripennis* (Wylie, 1970)和蝇金小蜂 *Muscidifurax zarapto* (Wylie, 1971)HMP 的来源。有的拟寄生蜂 HMP 具有多个来源,如:唇姬蜂 *C. perdistinctus* 标记寄主外部的 HMP 源于杜氏腺,标记寄主内部的 HMP 源于输卵管(Guillot and Vinson, 1972);黑唇姬蜂 *C. sonorensis* 的 HMP 源于杜氏腺和卵巢(Fisher and Ganesalingam, 1970);美丽怒茧蜂 *Orgilus lepidus* 的 HMP 源于杜氏腺和毒腺(Greany and Oatman, 1972)。

有的昆虫 HMP 直接由卵产生。如金小蜂 *Dinarmus basalis* 雌性生殖系统无忌避活性,而直接从卵巢取出未经过输卵管的卵具有忌避活性,若将活卵冷冻杀死,则失去忌避活性,可见, HMP 是由活卵直接产生且主动分泌的(Gauthier and Monge, 1999)。姬蜂 *Venturia canescens* 的卵也能产生 HMP (Ganesalingam, 1974)。

HMP 也可来源于其他器官。Foltyn 和 Gerling (1985)发现,浆角蚜小蜂 *Eremocerus mundus* 产卵后,用后足标记寄主体表,推测 HMP 来源于足。卡氏盾痣细蜂分离的头胸部和腹部均具有忌避活性,生殖

器官如杜氏腺、卵巢等也具有忌避活性 (Holler and Hormann, 1993)。进一步研究证实卡氏盾痣细蜂用保幼激素 (JH) 标记寄主, 故 HMP 来源于咽侧体 (Holler *et al.*, 1994)。由于咽侧体位于胸部, 释放的 JH 通过血淋巴转运至生殖器官贮存, 这能解释卡氏盾痣细蜂的体躯各部位均具有忌避活性的实验结果。但这不排除还有其他 HMP 的共同作用。

### 3 HMP 的检测

分布于表面的 HMP 可由寄生蜂的触角感受。如镶颚姬蜂 *Hyposoter horticola* 到达被寄生卵块后, 只使用触角辨别, 甚至很多雌蜂仅从卵块旁经过便可感受到 HMP, 而改变行走方向 (Nouhuys and Ehrnsten, 2004)。长棒四节蚜小蜂 *Pteroptrix longgiclava* 和黄胸扑虱蚜小蜂 *Encarsia gigas* 仅通过一次触角接触, 便能辨认已寄生寄主而掉头离开 (迟得富等, 1997)。采用触角辨认已寄生寄主的还有纓小蜂 *Anaphes iole* (Conti *et al.*, 1997; Wu and Nordlund, 2002)、跳小蜂 *Epidinocarsis lopezi* 和跳小蜂 *Leptomastix dactylopii* (Baaren and Nenon, 1996)、广赤眼蜂 *T. evanescens* (Salt, 1937) 和沟卵蜂 *Trissolcus basalis* (Colazza *et al.*, 1996; Field, 1998; Rosi *et al.*, 2001)。

产卵器可感受外部和内部 HMP。如金小蜂 *Dinamus basalis* 的 HMP 虽然分布于豆象幼虫表面, 但寄主生活于种子内, 只有产卵器能到达和检测 (Gauthier and Monge, 1999; Gauthier *et al.*, 2002)。D. *basalis* 可能通过第一产卵瓣顶端的 3 个味觉器感受 HMP (Gauthier and Monge, 1999)。黑卵蜂 *Telenomus busseolae* 和 *T. isis* 采用产卵器检测内部标记, 当产卵器插入已寄生卵后, 立即迅速抽出, 如同受到惊吓 (Agboka *et al.*, 2002)。此外, 广赤眼蜂内部 HMP (Salt, 1937)、姬蜂 *Venturia canescens* (Ganesalingam, 1974) 和瘿蜂 *Pseudeucoila bochei* (van Lenteren, 1972) 的 HMP 也由产卵器感受。

### 4 HMP 的化学成分

拟寄生蜂 HMP 大都是饱和与不饱和烃类的混合物。红尾茧蜂的 HMP 为链长 23~35 碳的烃类, 其中二十五烷、Z-13- 和 Z-14-二十九烯和 Z, Z-7, 15-二十九碳二烯是主要成分 (Guillot *et al.*, 1974; Syvertsen *et al.*, 1995)。侧沟茧蜂 *Microplitis croceipes*

外部 HMP 主要成分也是一些碳氢化合物 (Sheehan *et al.*, 1993)。姬蜂 *Venturia canescens* 标记“容器”的 HMP 主要是 Z-8-、Z-9-、Z-10-二十一烯、二十一烷、Z-10-二十三烯、二十三烷、Z-10-二十五烯、二十五烷, 其中 Z-10-二十三烯最丰富, 占总量的 62% (Mudd *et al.*, 1982; Marris *et al.*, 1996)。银叶粉虱若虫被浆角蚜小蜂 *Eretmocerus mundus* 产卵后, 体表提取物中新增加 2-甲基-三十烷、11, 15-二甲基-三十一烷和 11, 15-二甲基-三十三烷 3 种成分, 这些化合物正是浆角蚜小蜂体表的重要烃类, 可见, 浆角蚜小蜂产卵时主动分泌这些成分到银叶粉虱若虫体表 (Buchner *et al.*, 2000; Buchner and Jones, 2005)。6-甲基-5-庚烯-2-酮是重寄生蜂 *Alloxysta victrix* 的 HMP 主要成分 (Micha *et al.*, 1993)。

卡氏盾痣细蜂的 HMP 被证明是 JH, 当用 JH 酯酶处理卵巢提取液, 可去除提取液的忌避活性, 而点滴 JH3 于寄主体表产生相似的忌避效果 (Holler *et al.*, 1994)。

### 5 影响拟寄生蜂对寄主标记反应的因素

HMP 的持效期、拟寄生蜂本身状况及环境条件均可影响拟寄生蜂对寄主标记的反应。

#### 5.1 HMP 的持效期

拟寄生蜂 HMP 的持效期从 1 h 到十几天不等。一般地, 注入寄主体内的比涂抹在寄主体表的持效期长一些, 脂溶性的比水溶性的持效期更长。如黑卵蜂 *Telenomus podisi* 和沟卵蜂 *T. euschisti* 涂于蜡卵表面的 HMP 仅在泌出后 1 h 内效果较好; 产在桃蚜体表的持效期也只有数小时 (Okuda, 1988)。跳小蜂 *Epidinocarsis lopezi* (van Dijken *et al.*, 1992) 的 HMP 持效期也短。松毛虫黑卵蜂使用脂溶性 HMP, 持效期达 8 天 (黄勇平等, 1993)。蚜小蜂 *Centrodora scolypopae* 的 HMP 持效期小于 10 天 (Gerard, 1992)。

HMP 的持效期长短与功能密切相关 (Visser *et al.*, 1992)。黑卵蜂 *Telenomus podisi*、沟卵蜂 *Trissolcus euschisti* (Okuda and Yeargan, 1988) 和甘蓝斑潜蝇茧蜂 *Opius dimidiatus* (Nelson and Roitberg, 1993) 的 HMP 仅用于雌蜂本身在某一区域产卵时辨认已产卵寄主, HMP 持效期只要达到雌蜂在该区域搜索和产卵所需时间即可, 故持效期短。镶颚姬蜂 *Hyposoter horticola* 寄生蛱蝶 *Melitaea cinxia* 即将孵化的卵, 产卵的窗口时间只有几小时, 故 HMP 持效期

短(Nouhuys and Ehmsten, 2004)。而有的 HMP 被标记者本身和同种其他个体利用,如黑卵蜂 *Telenonus fariai* (Bosque and Rabinovich, 1979),甚至被不同种雌蜂利用,如卡氏盾痣细蜂及其同属种 *D. laticeps* (Scholz and Holler, 1992),HMP 的持效期便较长。有的种类如蚜茧蜂 *Ephedrus cerasicola*,虽然 HMP 的持效期短,但幼虫发育对寄主的影响提供了足够的忌避信号,弥补了 HMP 失效后的信号空白(Hofsvang, 1988)。

有的 HMP 刚标记时效果较差,随后效果逐渐加强达到峰值。金小蜂 *Dinamus basalis* 的 HMP 只有在寄生后 3 h 才具有明显忌避作用,寄生后 8 h 达到最大效果(Gauthier and Monge, 1999)。蚜茧蜂 *Aphidius rhopalosiphii* 只能辨认出被寄生 3 h 以上的蚜虫 *Sitobion avenae* (Outreman et al., 2001)。瘿蜂 *Pseudeucoila bochei* (van Lenteren, 1976) 蚜茧蜂 *A. nigripes* (Cloutier et al., 1984) 也具有类似现象。这可能仅仅是由于 HMP 的活化或转运需要一段时间。

## 5.2 拟寄生蜂本身状况的影响

拟寄生蜂对寄主标记的反应常受本身的生理状况如载卵量(egg load)和年龄的影响。一般地,低载卵量的个体更挑剔。如蚜茧蜂 *A. pseudococci* 低载卵量的个体对寄主的过寄生率明显低于高载卵量个体(Islam and Copland, 2000)。卷唇姬蜂 *Aptesis nigrocincta* 寄生欧洲苹果叶蜂 *Hoplocampa testudinea* 茧时也具有相似的趋势(Babendreier and Hoffmeister, 2002)。此外,蚜茧蜂 *Ephedrus californicus* 对寄主的辨认和寄生行为受年龄的影响(Volkl and Mackauer, 1990)。

经验也影响拟寄生蜂对寄主标记的反应。缨小蜂 *Anaphes nitens* 的寄主辨别行为是先天的,但可被寄生经验所改善。一次寄生健康寄主的经验使过寄生率和产卵时间均下降近 1 倍(Santolamazza-Carbone et al., 2004)。同样,缨小蜂 *A. victus* 连续接触健康寄主后,过寄生率大幅下降(van Baaren and Boivin, 1998a)。Eretmocerus eremicus 和浆角蚜小蜂 *E. mundus* 无经验雌蜂接受已寄生寄主;当接触 1 次健康寄主后,完全拒绝已寄生寄主(Ardeh et al., 2005)。蚜茧蜂 *Aphidius rhopalosiphii* (Outreman et al., 2001) 蚜茧蜂 *Ephedrus californicus* (Chow and Mackauer, 1986) 螟黄足盘绒茧蜂 *Cotesia flavipes* (Potting et al., 1997) 瘿蜂 *Pseudococila bochei* (van Lenteren and Bakker, 1975) 黑卵蜂 *Telenonus Fariai* (Bosque and Rabinovich, 1979) 食胚赤眼蜂 *T.*

*embryophagum* (Klomp et al., 1980) 的寄生经验也明显改变寄主辨别和接受。

学习也改变拟寄生蜂对寄主标记的反应。缨小蜂 *Anaphes victus* 寄主辨别包括触角检测和产卵器刺探 2 个步骤,前者检测外部标记,后者检测内部状况;当雌蜂连续 6 次接触已寄生寄主后, *A. victus* 将已寄生和外部标记联系起来,省略产卵器刺探步骤,节约寄主辨别时间;连续 21 次接触已寄生寄主后,采用触角检测结果拒绝已寄生寄主的雌蜂达 85%,这一通过学习获得的行为序列可记忆 4 h (van Baaren and Boivin, 1998a)。

## 5.3 环境条件的影响

拟寄生蜂的密度也产生影响(van Lenteren, 1981; van Alphen and Visser, 1990; Speirs et al., 1991; van Alphen and Visser, 1992)。如缨小蜂 *Anaphes nitens* 寄生桉象甲卵,当 4 个 3 日龄雌蜂同时存在时过寄生率明显高于单个雌蜂(Santolamazza-Carbone and Cordero-Rivera, 2003)。

健康寄主的密度或遇到健康寄主的频率也影响拟寄生蜂对标记的反应。缨小蜂 *A. iole* 与豆荚盲蝽卵比例为 1/40 时,过寄生率只有 10%;当健康寄主较少(寄生蜂/寄主为 1/9)时,过寄生率高达 82% (Wu and Nordlund, 2002)。同样,蝇蛹泛金小蜂 *Pachycrepoides vindemmiae* 对已寄生黑腹果蝇和实蝇 *Delia radicum* 蛹(Goubault et al., 2004)和金小蜂 *Dinamus basalis* 对豆象 *Bruchidius atrolineatus* 幼虫(Gauthier et al., 1996)的过寄生率均受健康寄主数量的影响。卷唇姬蜂 *Aptesis nigrocincta* 寄生欧洲苹果叶蜂茧时,遇到健康寄主的频率越高,对寄主的选择就越苛刻,过寄生率就越低(Babendreier and Hoffmeister, 2002)。同样的现象也见于姬蜂 *Venturia canescens*,若 30 min 内遇到 10 次健康寄主,过寄生率不到 20%;若未遇到健康寄主,过寄生率达 100% (Hubbard et al., 1999)。

寄主种类也明显影响拟寄生蜂对标记的反应。虽然黑腹果蝇和实蝇 *Delia radicum* 蛹都是蝇蛹泛金小蜂 *Pachycrepoides vindemmiae* 的寄主,蝇蛹泛金小蜂一般拒绝已寄生的黑腹果蝇蛹,但接受已寄生的 *D. radicum* 蛹(Goubault et al., 2004)。

## 6 结语与展望

拟寄生蜂寄主标记的研究具有重要的理论意义。HMP 分泌、感受及信息盗用可作为模式研究动

物通讯理论及其进化原理。同时,拟寄生蜂对 HMP 的反应又是研究经验、学习等行为的良好模式( van Baaren and Boivin, 1998a; Hubbard *et al.*, 1999; Ardeh *et al.*, 2005)。

拟寄生蜂寄主标记的研究也有广泛的实际应用价值。首先,寄主标记可作为评估拟寄生蜂控制害虫能力的一个指标,为合理利用拟寄生蜂进行生物防治提供重要依据( Ardeh *et al.*, 2005)。其次,寄主标记及其相互识别是拟寄生蜂种间竞争的重要手段,是评估不同种寄生蜂协同控制同一种害虫的重要指标。因此,在引种任何一种拟寄生蜂前,应分析欲引种和当地种的寄主标记和种间鉴别能力,避免引入能抑制甚至灭绝当地种的拟寄生蜂( Agboka *et al.*, 2002)。再次, HMP 还可直接应用于田间。如喷洒拟寄生蜂 HMP 于杂草上,抑制拟寄生蜂寄生取食杂草的益虫,保证后者对杂草的控制。或者应用初寄生蜂的 HMP 抑制重寄生蜂的寄生活动,保证初寄生蜂对害虫的有效控制( Solomon, 1957)。

相比上述重要的理论意义和广泛的应用价值,拟寄生蜂寄主标记的研究还远远不够。这主要表现在两个方面:1)全世界膜翅目昆虫大约有 10 万余种,其中大部分为拟寄生蜂( Vinson, 1985),但目前报道具有寄主标记现象的种类仅约 200 种( Nufio and Papaj, 2001);2) HMP 的化学鉴定是了解其功能及田间应用的关键,但目前只有少数几种得到了分离和鉴定。即使在已进行化学鉴定的种中,也未明确 HMP 的活性成分及其比例。可见,进一步加强对拟寄生蜂 HMP 的研究,尤其是对拟寄生蜂 HMP 的分离、纯化、化学鉴定、活性成分确定、生物合成及调控机制,以及田间应用的研究将是未来的重点。

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